

BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMME

Term-End Examination

December, 2013

00577

ELECTIVE COURSE - ENGLISH

**BEGE-102/EEG-02 : THE STRUCTURE OF
MODERN ENGLISH**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Answer all questions.

1. (a) Write short notes on any two of the following : 10
- (i) Inflectional and Derivational affixes.
 - (ii) Plosives and Affricates.
 - (iii) Illocutionary force.
 - (iv) Stress and Pitch.
- (b) Identify the types of negation in the following sentences:- (affricative, explicit, implicit) 5
- (i) Nidhi wished she hadn't gone for the movie.
 - (ii) It became clear that his intentions were dishonourable.
 - (iii) He, rejected the company's offer.
 - (iv) Don't go away.
 - (v) It is insane of them to behave like this.

- (c) Divide the following words into their constituent morphemes : 5
- (i) decentralized.
 - (ii) teeth.
 - (iii) passbook.
 - (iv) incomparable.
 - (v) performer.
2. (a) Write short notes on **any two** of the following : 10
- (i) Fricatives and semi-vowels.
 - (ii) Closing diphthongs and centring diphthongs.
 - (iii) Voiced and voiceless sounds.
 - (iv) Rising and falling tones.
- (b) Mark the stress in the following words : 5
- (i) Calculation.
 - (ii) Percentage.
 - (iii) Engineer.
 - (iv) Photographer.
 - (v) Emergency.
- (c) Give the phonetic symbols for the following description of English consonants : 5
- (i) Voiceless alveolar plosive.
 - (ii) Voiced lateral.
 - (iii) Post-alveolar frictionless continuant.
 - (iv) Labio-dental fricative.
 - (v) Voiced bilabial nasal.

3. (a) Explain the types of Pronouns in English, with examples. 10

OR

Explain the differences between lexical, auxiliary and phrasal verbs, with examples.

- (b) Identify the adverbs in the following sentences and indicate their function : 5

- (i) He walked steadily.
- (ii) The shopkeeper put all the books aside.
- (iii) Never say die.
- (iv) He performed rather well.
- (v) We go to the temple every week.

- (c) Supply question tags to the following sentences : 5

- (i) She speaks rather well, _____?
- (ii) You don't know the address, _____?
- (iii) Its becoming pretty cold, _____?
- (iv) He's enjoying his job, _____?
- (v) They've submitted their assignments, _____?

4. (a) Explain 'aspect' in English grammar, detailing its types and their functions. 10

OR

Explain the two basic types of relative clauses, with their structures and functions.

- (b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb form:- 5

- (i) We _____ (drive) to Lonavla when Suniti _____(start) to feel sick.

(ii) It was november and our planned trip to Malaysia _____ (draw) closer. We _____(plan) the trip since March and as the months _____(go) by we'd started to feel both excited and apprehensive.

(c) Fill in the blanks using an appropriate relative pronoun:- 5

(i) I went to see Manoj, --- children I've known since they were young.

(ii) The new flyover, about --- there has been a lot of controversy, will soon be ready.

(iii) She's the woman on --- we all depend.

(iv) Are you the person ---- phoned this morning ?

(v) He's got three cars, all of ---- are brand new.

5. (a) What are compound sentences and how are they different from complex and simple sentences ? Explain the relationship of meaning between the clauses in compound sentences. 10

OR

What are complex sentences and how are they formed ? Explain the functions and positions of noun clauses in detail.

(b) Fill in the blanks using 'if', 'because', 'what', 'so that' and 'when' : 5

(i) He went to Baroda _____ he wanted to meet his mother.

(ii) He asked me _____ I would help him in a crisis.

- (iii) Don't you want to know _____
he said about you ?
- (iv) She migrated to Australia
_____ she could give her family
a better quality of life.
- (v) He makes such a fuss _____ he
is late.

(c) Select the correct answer from the
underlined words/phrases :

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- (i) To cut down on calories/cut calories
down use fat-free sour cream when
serving.
- (ii) I couldn't stop the child to cry/from
crying.
- (iii) The rich/the richer people get, the
fewer/the few children they choose
to have.
- (iv) He mustn't be/shouldn't be driving
home alone in this weather.
- (v) We've decided everything besides/
except for a key-note speaker for the
conference.
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